

Ellsworth American.

AMERICANS CAN GOVERN AMERICA WITHOUT THE AID OF POPIH INFLUENCE

VOLUME I.

ELLSWORTH, HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE; FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1856.

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N. K. SAWYER.

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nearly opposite Hancock Bank.

TERMS.
\$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance \$1.50.

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PLATFORM
OF THE
American Party of Maine.
Adopted by the State Council at Augusta,
Nov. 27th, 1855.

1. An essential modification of the naturalization laws, by extending the time of the probation of the foreigner.
2. Stringent penalties against the fraudulent transfer of naturalization papers, and such a description of the peculiarities of the person applying for naturalization as shall render such transfer impossible.
3. Opposition to all attempts to establish foreign military or political organizations to perpetuate old national prejudices; but encouragement of such a policy as shall tend to assimilate the foreign population, in sentiment and feeling with the mass of American citizens.
4. Efficient laws to prevent the deportation of criminals and paupers, by foreign authorities, to our shores; but a hospitable reception to the persecuted and oppressed of every clime.
5. The punishment of grave diplomatic and political transgressions from persons of every clime.
6. The right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience, to be preserved inviolate. Resistance to any politico-religious hierarchy, which, through its agents, be they pope, bishops or priests, attempt to invade this right, or acquire political powers. Hence we renounce all attempts to appropriate the public lands to the establishment of sectarian schools, all attempts to exclude the Bible as a text book therefrom, and all attempts to wrest from the laity and give to the priesthood the control of church property. We also renounce in indignant terms each sentiment as those put forth by representatives of the Papal Power.—That "protestantism has no rights in the presence of Catholicism," that "Religious liberty is only to be induced under the opposite can be established with safety to the Catholic world," and that "the Catholics of America are bound to abide by the interpretation put upon the constitution of the United States, by the Pope of Rome."
7. That the Bible as the source and fountain of all true and national liberty should be made the basis of all popular education, and should be open to, and in the hands of every man, woman and child. And the man or woman who may attempt, directly or indirectly, to shut it out of our schools, or keep it from the hands and hearts of our people or any portion of them, should be deemed guilty of a crime against society and treason against liberty itself.

Upon the questions now agitating the country, we declare,

1. That the action of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government ought to be controlled by the principle, taught by the framers and purest interpreters of the constitution,—that "freedom is national and slavery sectional."
 2. That repose for the country and stability to the Union, must be sought by relieving the general government—so far as its jurisdiction extends—of all connection with, and accountability for American Slavery.
 3. That the independence and sovereignty of the state in its legislation and judiciary should be maintained inviolate.
 4. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a gross violation of National faith, and that no State erected from any part of the territory consecrated to freedom by that Compact, ought ever to be admitted into the Union as a Slave State.
 5. That the rights of actual settlers in the territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of their elective franchise, granted to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national executive, whenever violated or threatened.
- Resolved, that in the judgement of the State Council all forms of initiation in the admission of members to the order should be discontinued, the candidate being required simply to sign the constitution and pledge himself to secrecy in regard to the transaction of the council room, it being understood that each sub-council is at liberty to form such regulations varying from the above as they may think proper for their own government.

Poetry.

"Oh, Let Me Sing to-night, Mother!"
We give below the words of a charming song, which has been put to music by Mr. Traver, of this city, and which has become a great favorite. The song is so wedded to music and melody, that the words cling to the memory without effort.—*Albany Atlas.*
Oh, let me sing to-night, Mother,
The Song I used to sing,
When hope was bright and my heart was light
As a bird upon the wing!
I know thou'lt miss the voice, Mother,
That warbled with me the strain,
But let me sing to-night, Mother,
The dear old song again,
I know 'twill bring sad thoughts, Mother,
Thy tears may fall like rain,
For a loving eye and a fair young face
Thou'lt never may'st see again.
But I'd have thee send each tear, Mother,
Back to its secret cell,
And let me sing to-night, Mother,
The song she loved so well.
It will bring bright dreams to my heart,
Mother,
Bright dreams of the joyous past,
When hope, all rainbow-hued, Mother,
Her halo round me cast;
I know the light grows dim, Mother,
But still I fondly cling
To the bright dreams that comes back,
Mother,
With the song I used to sing.
As I sing that song of joy, Mother,
Faith upwards lifts its eye,
Towards the land of rest, Mother,
Where hope can never die,
Where tears that strongly bind, Mother,
May never be riv'n in twain;
Where tears are dried, and the heart,
Mother,
May never know sorrow again.
Then let me sing to-night, Mother,
That dear old song of old,
And pray when I sleep at last, Mother,
By her side all silent and cold,
Our spirits may meet n'er to part—
Mother,
Where Heaven's born music rang,
And our voices were mingled there, Mother,
In the songs the angels sang.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:
We assemble together by the favor of divine Providence from whose beneficent hand we receive all our possessions. Our hearts should expand with grateful emotions to Him for the abundant products of the earth, for exemption from pestilence and wasting disease, and especially for the blessings of a free government,—a government of the people, without kings, lords or nobles, and in which there is ample scope for every industrial pursuit of the human race.
But although our government is founded upon the principle of representation, in a more perfect form than was ever before understood by any nation ancient or modern, it cannot be preserved without constant vigilance, without honesty and sincerity of purpose, and a practical ability, which justly appreciates the true mode of conducting public affairs. If we are negligent of our political rights, and do not exercise over them a perpetual and constant care, we may find when it is too late, and that all is lost by our supineness and inattention.
The subject of slavery in the southern States and territories continues to engross a large share of the public mind at the north. Although we are happily relieved from the existence of slavery among us, yet many of our citizens are more engaged in examining and discussing its policy and merits, than any other question of a public nature. In our estimation slavery is a great evil, the removal of which from the limits of our common country would be highly gratifying to every patriotic citizen. But it is not the part of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring upon ourselves an avalanche of evils. The true law of progress is slow, but sure and certain, not destructive but beneficial in its operations and results. By a prudent observance and willing obedience to this law, our form of government has been preserved, and there has not been a period since its institution when it was in a more vigorous condition and when the people were more powerful and abounding in all the elements of wealth and strength, than at the present moment. When the people of the United States adopted their constitution, they were thirteen feeble colonies, just come out of a long and harassing war; they were literally poor, a large portion of their property having been spent to secure their independence. Now we have thirty-one States, extending from the St. John to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, possessing immense resources and all the means of greatness. Nor are primitive virtue and courage and aptitude for self-defence wanting.
The different States should be bound together in perfect friendship and amity, like the members of one common family.

If reproach and vituperation are bestowed upon each other, such language will in the end produce its legitimate effects, engendering hatred and ill-will, and at length breaking out in destructive action. All the colonies participated in fighting the battles of the revolution. The patriots who had hazarded their lives in defence of liberty, after the war was over sat down together and framed the Constitution. Slavery then existed in nearly every colony. Each State being sovereign and independent, was under no obligations but those of patriotism to come into the confederacy. They severally possessed the right to regulate their own domestic institutions without interference of any one, and if this independence of individual States had not been conceded the Constitution could not have been formed, and the hope of a free and enlightened government of the people, on this continent, would have expired. The slave population at that time, as at present, constituted about one-sixth part of all the inhabitants.
It was undoubtedly expected in the early days of the republic that slavery would not continue many years. And there have been periods when there was a prospect of the adoption of measures to accomplish its removal. But we have reason to believe that it has been retarded by the agitation of the subject in the free States. A class of persons have labored assiduously for a quarter of a century to excite the feelings and prejudices of the people against the south and its institutions. They have enlisted the sympathies of those who are ignorant of the true condition of the slaves, and organized political parties with the avowed purpose generally of acquiring power to ameliorate their condition, and without any distinct and well defined object or course of action of a political character. The history of their efforts demonstrates the weakness and inability of them.—They have liberated but few if any slaves, and have not removed slavery from a single rod of territory. Discretion would indicate a change of measures, the cultivation of charity and kindness, and a broader range of social duties towards those whose political welfare and destiny are so closely united with ours.
If the owners of slaves should be willing to emancipate them, provided they could be distributed among the several States, in proportion to their population, it would give one slave to every six or seven free persons. Many of the slaves would be incapable of labor through age, infirmity, and childhood and would require support as paupers. The residue would be at liberty to seek such subsistence as their wants might demand, in the same manner as free blacks usually do. The inhabitants of the North and West would not be benefited by an accession to their population of their proportion of three and a half millions of blacks. It requires no great degree of foresight to perceive, that nearly every city and town in the free States would refuse their admittance.
When those who are most deeply interested in negro slavery and have reflected most upon the subject shall desire to relieve themselves of it, they will probably adopt a gradual mode of emancipation. The relation between master and slave cannot be suddenly dissolved with safety to either, while the number of slaves is so large. They might be freed after having arrived at a certain age, and sent to Africa, the land of their origin, with habits of industry and a degree of knowledge and civilization, which they never could have obtained in their native country. If the negro race is capable of self government, and possesses the inherent power of advancement in self culture, ample scope is now presented for the exercise of it on the continent of Africa.—As evidence of a highly satisfactory character, that negroes do possess this power, it is already shown in the colony of Liberia, that those who have been taught in the school of slavery, can sustain a firm and stable government, and defend themselves against barbarian and hostile tribes. The increase of the colony will constantly add to its reputation and when its commerce shall be expanded and its flag respected and a growing marine exist, the eyes of the colored race will be turned towards it, and there will flow in a constant tide of emigration. No reason appears to exist why it may not surpass in vigor and wealth, and much more in a good government, the nations which have flourished on the Northern coast of that continent. Some of our National vessels might be fitted and employed in carrying to that colony all who are willing to be transported thither.—And the expenditure would appear to be equally legitimate, as the employment of National vessels to guard the coast. An extended line of settlement of hardy colonists, capable of bearing arms would prove quite effective in checking the slave trade.
The Southern people are subjected to the burden of slavery, they know how to treat it better than we do, and it is alike alien to patriotism, and a true sense of religious duty to inflame the minds of Southern citizens and aggravate their condition by a constant course of censure and an unnecessary interference with their affairs.
The Missouri Compromise line was an arrangement between different sections; it cooled the passions and allayed the prejudices of contending parties. It had remained in force a third of a century, and its repeal gave offence to many true friends and occasion to the uprising of a

wilder spirit of abolitionism then had ever before infested the country. Men, who had been loyal to their constitutional obligations, in a moment of resentment broke away and united with vicious political associations, that threatened, for a time, to destroy the very foundations of the Republic. But whatever opinions may be entertained of the policy of that measure, it has passed, and the principle is adopted, that each territory may determine the character of its own institutions. In itself this is unquestionably most in accordance with the basis of American government and the true idea of the liberty of communities. Those who wander from the places of their birth, lay the foundation of new States and endure all the hardships and privations of infant settlements, merit the right of making their own laws, for the government of their homes and firesides. They can appreciate their necessities and interests better than former associates, whom they have left at a great distance behind them. All the territories wherever situated are open to free competition of institutions; there is no longer any line to check expressly or by implication the establishment of such legislation as is congenial to the habits of the people. And the time will probably soon come when every law will desire the restoration of that line and an end will be put to the constant and bitter conflict of opinion arising from that subject.
The regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors will claim the early attention of the legislature. The laws upon that subject have undergone frequent changes, and with the light of experience a new one may be framed, which will suit the wants of the community. The liability to abuse and excess in the consumption of such liquors, calls upon society to restrain the sale as far as is consistent with the liberty of the citizen.—Intemperance is a great evil, the parent of many sorrows, vices and crimes, and every legitimate and proper means should be used to prevent it. But the true foundation of temperance must be laid in education. Fines and imprisonment terrify and restrain to some extent, but they rarely reform. Every man capable of managing his affairs has the right to determine for himself what shall be eaten or drunk in his own house, and any attempt by law to control him in the exercise of it, cannot be justified. But when one undertakes to act upon society, by selling liquor, the law can properly prescribe rules for his government, he then makes himself amenable to the will of others. Society, in the employment of a proper discretion, may protect itself. The use of stimulants containing the intoxicating principle, has prevailed among all nations from the earliest times, and it is not probable, that it will ever be entirely abandoned.
Whether a person will or not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is a question for his own determination. One may persuade another as to what he shall do in relation to himself in morals or religion, but coercion in respect to such action is persecution. It is founded in the sentiment, that one knows what is better for his neighbor, than the neighbor knows for himself, and a unity of will must be kept by compulsion. An attempt of this kind is at war with the very elements of civil liberty. The wants of the community will be satisfied with a very restricted sale, by granting licenses in each city, town and plantation, to no more sellers than will conveniently accommodate the purchasers. It is a desirable object to place the traffic in the hands of respectable citizens, lunholders furnishing liquors to their guests and travelers alone, would stand in the same situation as the heads of families. Importers under the laws of the United States should be allowed to sell in the original packages.—And there are some classes of persons to whom sales should be prohibited, those whose habits show them unfit to be trusted with what they are sure to use improperly.
The public good requires that no intoxicating liquors should be allowed to be drunk in the shops where they are sold. Such practices lead to breaches of the peace and other conduct injurious to society. It does not accord with wise and consistent laws to forbid the manufacture of any article, which is permitted to be sold. No doubt the Legislature will enact a law, with suitable penalties, that will receive the approbation of the people and will accomplish all that legislation can be expected to do, in promoting the cause of temperance.
Although many well meaning persons have approved of the existing law on this subject, believing it to be the best instrumentality to advance a good cause, it seems to me, that they have done so, without a thorough examination and understanding of it, and that no rational and unprejudiced man, who has studied it attentively, can sanction its tyrannical details, and recommend it, as a rule of government, to free people.
Ever since the organization of the State, there has been an intermediate court between justices of the peace and the Supreme Judicial Court, until the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, when the district court was abolished. The smallest causes may now be carried by appeal from the decision of a justice of the peace to the Supreme Court. Court of final resort where the life, liberty and property of every person may be brought into controversy, ought not to be required to engage in the investigation of causes of small magnitude. They should be ex-

empt from the hurry and confusion of an ordinary business court. The mind wearied with painful attention in hearing a multiplicity of motions, adjusting and disposing of numerous small actions, turns with diminished vigor to the trial of larger ones.
At present all the actions to be heard and decided are in one court, and the number for trial on the docket in the several courts is understood to be greater than usual. When so many actions stand for trial, especially in the large counties, great expense is occasioned to suitors by delay, and in the difficulty of knowing when to be prepared for trial. A party must wait term after term the slow action of the law before his term will come. Not unfrequently witnesses are summoned and attend court at great expense, and it is found that the court cannot sit long enough to reach the cases in which they are to testify, or that they must wait many days, and the consequence is that the actions are continued. These evils are more or less incident to all courts, but more especially to the present organization. It is the duty of the State to provide a sufficient number of courts, so that there should be no unnecessary expense or delay in the administration of justice. In my judgment, the establishment of a Court of Common Pleas would improve the condition of the judiciary and be a measure of utility and economy to our citizens. If another court is formed it will be necessary to diminish the number of judges of the Supreme Court. A reduction can be made to the desired number as fast as vacancies may occur.
It is somewhat remarkable that in the changes our judiciary has gone through, the highest court for the decision of legal questions, should not be formed in a strictly legal manner. By the present law, four judges are designated to decide questions of law and equity and for the trial of capital offenses, leaving four to attend jury trials. The four last named are not precluded in express terms from acting with the former, but such is the evident implication. Three of the members so designated as a law court, may hear all questions which may come before the court, but a majority may decide them. Two judges out of eight can determine all questions of law.
By the Constitution of this State, there is no subordination of one judge of the Supreme Judicial Court to another. They all stand upon the same footing of equality; their powers are the same. The Constitution does not even provide for a chief justice. The judges together constitute the judicial power of the government. The legislature makes the laws and prescribes the jurisdiction of the court, but the judges construe and expand them. The title given to the "Supreme Judicial Court," by the constitution, implies that each member of it belongs to a tribunal of final jurisdiction. No power is given to the Legislature to apportion their labor. When called upon by the Governor, Council, Senate or House of Representatives, in the language of the Constitution, "to give their opinions upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions," a majority of the whole number can determine them. If those who are not embraced by the law court should insist upon uniting with those who are, and in taking part with them, who could prevent it? If the Legislature may prescribe their respective duties, it might say that some of them should try one class of cases and some another; some should confine their attention to actions originating with justices of the peace, while others should examine cases of more importance.
The preservation of the distinct and separate powers of the government forbids that one branch should exercise over another a supervision not contemplated by the Constitution. It does not seem to fall within the province of the legislature, but belongs to the several members of the court alone to divide and arrange their labors among themselves, each one having equal authority to act as a member of a tribunal, possessing final jurisdiction, whether presiding at jury trials or aiding in deciding questions of law.
No one can be insensible to the absolute necessity of an upright and intelligent administration of justice. Our judges should be uninfluenced by passion or prejudice in the discharge of their duties, looking only to what is legal and just, irrespective of the persons whose causes are brought before them. It should be the aim and endeavor of good men of all parties sedulously to exclude from our courts all partisan bias and not allow them to be moulded or influenced by party politics. All classes of citizens should have confidence in the impartiality and fidelity of both judges and jurors. And any designed, or improper omission to place the names of suitable persons upon the lists of jurors, or changing the form and jurisdiction of legal tribunals in order to give the control of them to men of peculiar views upon any particular subject, cannot, under any circumstances, be justified. Where it may appear that such acts have been done, a corrective should be applied, as far as it falls within the power of the Legislature.
An act was passed by the last Legislature requiring persons who had been naturalized, to exhibit their naturalization papers, three months at least before the day of election, to entitle them to vote. When an alien becomes an American citizen he is such fully and effectually in all respects. He is entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizen-soldier. No particular duty can be required of

him that is not required of other citizens. And laws should be uniform in their operation, capable of affecting all classes alike, and those which are made exclusively for some and cannot in any event apply to others, are not the laws contemplated by the constitution. The essence and nature of a law in a free government is a rule of action for all the people. It is such laws only that the Legislature can enact. If the Legislature has power to provide, that all the electors in the States could furnish evidence of their right to vote, three months before election, the act in question is not of that general character and must therefore be invalid.
The constitution of this State requires a residence of three months next preceding any election, to entitle a person to vote for State officers. Can the Legislature add another prerequisite to the constitution, and say that the electors should do other acts at certain prescribed times before election? If it can, then the constitution may be so far changed as to add new qualifications by statute to the elective franchise.
The law requiring the names of voters to be entered upon the lists, authorizes it to be done down to the time of voting. If it precluded a person from exhibiting evidence at the polls of his right to vote, and from having his name then put upon the lists, it would appear to be a requirement additional to the Constitution, and not within the power of the Legislature.
The act under consideration is amenable to both of the foregoing objections, and in my judgment is unconstitutional.
The act of the same Legislature, forbidding the courts of the State from exercising jurisdiction in relation to naturalization, may not be liable to the charge of being unconstitutional, but it is extremely illiberal, and bears with unnecessary severity upon persons of foreign birth. The exercise of this jurisdiction by the State courts has been coeval with the organization of the government. Under this law, those who desire to become citizens must be subjected to increased expense and trouble, and travel a great distance with their witnesses to reach the courts of the United States.
The true policy of our State is to encourage the introduction of foreign labor. At the last census Maine had a population of five hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine. Of these persons only thirty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five were born in foreign countries. Every full grown person, who is able and willing to labor, adds very much to the riches of a State. And the census shows that no just ground of apprehension can be entertained from the amount of foreign population. Our experience teaches that it soon amalgamates with our native population, and after a few years cannot be distinguished from it. It is not creditable to us, who in tracing our ancestry for two or three generations find them to be persons born in foreign lands, to awaken prejudices against foreigners. This country was made for the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations. By liberal laws, we have invited foreigners to our shores, and there are hardships enough incident to their exile from their native homes, without the imposition of new and onerous regulations, causing unnecessary disquiet and vexation in their efforts to avail themselves of the benefit of those laws.
There is another act passed by the last Legislature, which must tend to continue the irritation already existing on the subject of slavery. Its purpose is to prevent any one holding office under this State from aiding in the apprehension of fugitive slaves. This law would probably have no practical effect, for a fugitive slave has never been retaken in this State, and if one should come hither, the expense of following him at so great a distance would be very likely to deter an owner from the pursuit. But in any event, all such laws are objectionable. They indicate a disposition to escape from our constitutional obligations. We ought not to expect to enjoy all that is agreeable in our national relations, while we repudiate what is uncongenial to our tastes. We should never give our consent to a law, which is not directly calculated to create an amity between the inhabitants of different States.
The strength of a Republic consists in the integrity and intelligence of its people. In their hands are all the powers of Government. If they are vicious and ignorant, they cannot long retain their liberty. It is the duty of the Legislature to promote the education of the great body of the people. It is true, that towns and districts exercise a watchful care over the schools within their limits, and we must look to them as the immediate and constantly active guarantors of education.
The Legislature can increase their means, and enable them to impart instruction in a more perfect and thorough manner, and to a greater extent. The instruction of teachers appears to be a measure of direct practical benefit. The increase of knowledge on their part enables them to communicate more abundantly to others, and thus the way is prepared for a broader field of information.
The Legislature is moreover bound by the Constitution suitably to endow literary institutions a higher grade than common schools. If those who engage in the various and ordinary occupations of life, could receive a liberal education, such as may be obtained in our Colleges,

it would not only be beneficial to them personally, but would greatly increase their ability for usefulness.
Under the favoring auspices of the Union, Maine must ever be a great commercial State. Her long line of sea-coast with numerous safe and commodious harbors, invites commerce to her shores.—The building of a greater number of ships than any other State of the Union, the merchant service upon the ocean, the fisheries, and the mechanic arts, engage the attention, and furnish employment to a large number of persons. But three hundred thousand, at least, of our whole population are directly supported by agriculture; and all are dependent for subsistence on those who cultivate the earth. The improved culture of every farm adds to the real wealth of the State. The distribution of a well written treatise on agricultural chemistry, to the several towns and plantations, it is believed, would prove a judicious expenditure; and every encouragement, dictated by a wise legislation, should be given to actual settlers upon the lands of the State.
The report of the Land Agent will show the condition of the land office, and the present state of the public lands. It is believed by me to be the true policy of the State, not to sell any timber lands, unless it is in want of the money, and not to give credit upon the sales. It is better to sell them at a less price for immediate payment, than a large one on credit, with the hazard of loss in the end, or great delay and expense in collecting the debts. Many difficulties would be avoided in the administration of the affairs of the land office, if the powers of the agent were limited to its immediate duties, and the sale of settling lands only; and commissioners, chosen by the Legislature, or appointed by the Governor and Council, could superintend the sales of timber lands, and give the necessary orders upon the payment of the purchase money into the treasury.—This course would appear best calculated to prevent favoritism, and inspire public confidence in that department of the government. Such sales could be made at public auction, after due notice, and in such quantities as would suit the wants of purchasers.
The Treasurer's Report will furnish the necessary information in relation to the finances of the State. I have had no opportunity to examine either that or the Report of the Land Agent. It may be necessary for the Legislature to make further provision for the keeping of the money of the State, when there shall be a large accumulation, not needed for immediate disbursement. If deposits are made in banks, the amount in any one should depend upon its capital, and when they pay interest on them, it should be received by the State.
It is gratifying to learn that the Reform School is in a flourishing condition, and that it meets the just expectation of the public. The old system and mode of treatment of boys of tender age, who had violated the laws, when their minds were immature and judgments unformed, by confining them in jails and prisons, at a time when they most needed kindness and the peculiar care incident to children, has at length yielded to a more enlightened and rational treatment.
In this school the boys are instructed in the usual branches of knowledge commonly taught in other schools; they learn some useful trade and work upon the farm, while their religious and moral culture is not neglected. They also acquire habits of industry, so necessary to be possessed by every person who desires to obtain the means of subsistence and to live happily. A love of labor, without which no one can accomplish much must be implanted in early life by diligent training. The object of this school is to reform those who are inclined to go astray, and prepare them for the active duties of society. It is much less expensive to teach the young and erring to walk in the paths of virtue and fit them for usefulness, than to allow them to grow up in vice and crime, and then punish them for their misconduct. The difference in value to the State between a good and bad citizen, cannot be estimated by money.
This institution is really deserving the care of the Legislature, and there can be no doubt will receive it. It is now nearly full, and some measures must be taken to furnish further accommodations, unless a part of the least vicious are allowed to be returned to their parents before the expiration of their sentences.
The Trustees should be permitted to exercise their discretion as to the time when those sent to the school should remain. If some such reduction does not take place, it will become necessary to enlarge the accommodations at the present location, or establish another school in some other part of the State. The present number, which is about two hundred in the school, may seem large, but when we estimate the whole number of male minors in the State that are old enough to commit offenses, the per cent. will be found very small. The care, protection and instruction of the young and inexperienced, is not only a duty dictated by the highest benevolence, but the security and safety of the community demand its exercise on the part of government.
While our republic, from the nature of its organization, is unfitted to be a military one, nor is such the purpose or desire of our people, yet we should at all times be prepared to defend ourselves

against internal commotions and foreign aggressions. It is our true policy to cultivate peace with all nations. But we have no reason to expect that wars will cease, while the disposition of men remains as it is, and we should be wanting in a proper care of ourselves, if we should neglect the ordinary precautions of protection. It may be sufficient if a knowledge of military tactics is possessed by a portion of the community, who would be able, in a short time, to communicate the necessary information to others, who might be needed to act in defense of their country. This object may be accomplished by extending the favor of the State, more fully than the laws have done to volunteer companies, and encouraging the formation of a greater number of them, and a higher proficiency in military discipline. Such men will form a body of soldiers possessing practically, the art of war, and from them others unskilled can receive instruction, when called into the public service.

As we are the agents of the people, who have confided to us important trusts, it will doubtless be gratifying to every member of the government to discharge them in such a manner as to meet the approbation of those from whom he has derived his authority.

It will afford me the highest satisfaction to operate with you in making such laws as will most effectually promote the true interests of the State.

The Pierce Administration.

The supporters of the present administration are excellent in tolerable spirits and now feel better than they have at any previous time since President Douglas sought to smother President Pierce with that political *camouflet*, the Nebraska bill, and got almost choked himself for his pains. Perhaps he was quite choked, and may never be able to come up to time. Such has been the case with many other gentlemen who went on a political engineering expedition similar to that in which the Illinois Senator distinguished himself, and perhaps extinguished himself also. There was no man among the democrats who stood a better chance of being General Pierce's successor than Mr. Douglas, until he so kindly took up a load that no man ever could carry to the top of that Hill of Difficulty on which the White House stands. If he should ever be his successor, it will be in the same sense that Louis XV was the successor of Pharamond. The other democratic aspirants must have been mightily pleased when they saw so smart a fellow as Douglas committing political suicide. They would have found it difficult to kill him off, and scarcely could have expected that he would be so kind as to kill himself. Yet that was what he did, so great was his benevolence, so large the extent of his self-denial. It is not every public man who chooses to establish a character for disinterestedness by destroying himself; and the Illinois statesman—we ask his pardon, for he claims to be a "national" statesman—may claim to be an original genius in the way of destructiveness. He will never be paid in kind. Probably an opportunity will never be afforded to his contemporaries to reciprocate the favors which he has done them.

The present cheerfulness of that democracy which advocates the right of any man to do what he pleases with his own "niggers," is derived from its belief that it is about again to encounter a divided foe on a Presidential battle-field. All the splendid victories of the democratic party have been won over divided enemies. The democrats of 1850 won the day because Alexander Hamilton hated John Adams more bitterly than he did Thomas Jefferson and his followers. In 1836 the wings were split up into three or four factions, and so lost a fine chance for victory. In 1844 they were more united, but still not sufficiently so to ensure victory. The brilliant success of General Pierce, three years ago, was owing to his enemies' want of union. The democrats now think that their opponents are to come into the field, in 1855, with as little union as they exhibited in any one of the years we have named. Hence they take courage, for it may not unreasonably be assumed that what their enemies, disunion has so often done for them it will not fail to do for them once more, perhaps a dozen times more. But will that enemy enter upon the campaign without having first provided against the commission of so grave an error as the indulgence of internal dissensions? Warned by what has so often happened in our history, will those who are putting an end to the most corrupt rule that this country has ever known allow themselves to be conquered from the very first? They ought to reflect that the democratic party is not that kind of an enemy before whom an army can afford to quarrel. A false move, and all will be lost; and what more could be more false than that of falling out with one another in the presence of a united enemy?

Union will be necessary to effect anything in the Presidential contest of 1856. That perfect, absolute union of all branches of the opposition can be effected we do not suppose. Even the Democrats have to content themselves with a comparative union. But we are convinced that, under wise direction such a combination of the opposition can be effected as will ensure victory over the present administration, and that is what is principally required to save the country from that lasting disgrace which proceeds from submission to abject personal and political roguery. Myriads of voters will come over to such a combination the moment that it shall be formed, and exhibit signs of strength. There is a vast number of voters who will join the opposition as soon as all be made to appear that

that opposition's course shall be such as to warrant a reasonable belief in its success. Men are not bound to throw themselves away, and to waste their time and means and votes for parties that know not how to conquer, even when favored to the uttermost by the force of circumstances and the smiles of fortune. There must be grounds for labor, and for sacrifices, or that labor will not be undertaken, or those sacrifices made. Those who are sincerely desirous of effecting a change in the government, that shall put down the ascendancy of pettifoggery and flunkies, will reflect deeply on these things.

Augusta Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7th 1856.

Mr. Editor:—"Where the carcass is, there are the eagles gathered" is forcibly descriptive of the gathering of the cormorants and turkey buzzards that have infested the capital during the past week. From all parts of the State the hunker dictators and their satellites of both stripes of the "wholly alliance" have convened here to agree, if possible, on the distribution of the spoils—even to the parceling out of the most inconsiderable offices. In the spirit of the dog which has just recovered his bone, they have instituted their programme, and as far as they have proceeded decapitated all the incumbents of office that came in their way, making of that worthy man and efficient messenger of the House during the three years past, the first martyr to the good Republican cause; and so the work of extermination is to proceed, and the axe applied to all within the reach of Legislative or Executive proscription, unmindful of the hastening day when 51,411 good and true men, in largely increased numbers, shall again be at the polls to wipe out the humiliating stains which "free run" and "dough-faces" subservient to slavery aggression may meanwhile have made on the now fair escutcheon of Maine.

The hunker democratic caucus occupies the Representative's Hall and the Straight Whigs the Senate Chamber—at the same house, so that conferences may be convenient, and union of action insured. Only one jar to the present harmony has, to my knowledge, yet occurred to this machinery, which somehow got out of order on Saturday at eleven o'clock—when according to previous arrangement, a convention for the choice of counselors should have been made, a message was received from the Senate non-concurring in such an arrangement. It is understood that the Straight Whigs, considering the lean quality of the "mess of pottage" for which they had sold themselves, unexpectedly demanded two counselors which places had meanwhile been assigned to 1874 Cat exponents. How and when this difficulty will be over, remains for time to disclose. The easy conferences, the billing and cooing hitherto subsisting between the hunker leaders, and old Stagers, and their dependants, the straight whigs, have, as I well know, been nauseating to some of the latter, whose former glory (alas! now departed,) it was, manfully to resist the measures of these designing men—knowing as they do now, that no good for the State or the people can proceed from such a source. The attention of these fellows who have been always sipping the Treasury through that great leak, the Land Office, is now directed to finding a *convenient* Land Agent. And the "Bangor drive" in full representation have been here, and directed that their instrument, Walker of Oxford county should be installed. There is however so much conservative feeling among the rank and file of the "Allies" as may perhaps disappoint these greedy feeders at the public crib.

Do the people know that the public lands have been, and are the great object of plunder? That the Treasury is burthened with *dishonored* and *unpaid* notes signed by these men, and others of equally patriotic intentions? Do they know that the interests of this moneyed aristocracy—these "powers that be," over ride the interest of the actual settler and drive the young and industrious of our State to the far West for lands and a home?

In regard to this matter the Message of the Governor reads well, and may serve to "gull the flats." There is however little ground that he can, if he desires it, hold at bay his efficient supporters, the Land Speculators. In relation to the remainder of this document, its treatment of the subjects of temperance, slavery and the dear foreign population is too obvious for comment.

Gov. Wells has engaged to pander to appetite and depravity, so comes out flat footed in behalf of temperance, and against prohibitory laws. He would at once proceed to break down the moral influences that have prevailed so much to the benefit and credit of the State—and filled the hearts of the philanthropic with hope—in regard to the welfare of the rising and succeeding generations. This hope, if not dissipated, is at least deferred, "sickening the heart." Why should "Blue Ruin" again stalk abroad? Because ferocious the promises foreshadowed in Mr. Wells' electioneering speech are last autumn, which brought the interperate of every degree and every political shade to his support, must be redeemed. Hence alcohol is to be reinstated by virtue of the once exploded License Sys-

tem—than which Bacchus himself could devise no better.

In relation to slavery aggression, the Gov. is in fealty bound, paces in the steps of his "illustrious" guide, Frank Pierce, recommending truckling subservience to arrogant and rampant "niggerism." Is such dishonor to be enforced on the descendants of the patriots of Lexington and Bunker Hill? Possibly in these matters the Gov. has not correctly analyzed the puritan blood and spirit of the people of Maine.

In regard to Councilors you are to have from your district Mr. Madagan. For Penobscot H. Strickland, the man who was not shot on the Aroostook in 1839.

You will have observed that the descriptive policy extends to the Clergy—who being nine tenths of them on the republican side for conscience and consistency's sake they must necessarily be—do not choose to aid in the downfall of the temperance cause, or in promoting the advance of slavery upon soil long since consecrated to freedom—are very properly obnoxious to the alliance.

Hence the Senate and House departing from the liberal rule adopted in the past, of services in rotation from the Clergy of Augusta and Hallowell have by party vote, elected a chaplain for each branch. The chaplain of the House, the Rev. Mr. Armistage of the Episcopal church, reads before the House very appropriate prayers. Not choosing to "Play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven," as does Mr. Dillingham the political "toady" who officiates in the Senate—whose unique performance on the day of inauguration you will find in the Thrice Weekly Age and Journal. The Reporter of the Age, with courtesy no doubt at variance with his better judgement suffered this Rev. gentleman thus to

"Write himself an A——S" For it is understood that he furnished the copy demonstrating as it does his preferred devotion to "man whose breath is in his nostrils," rather than to the worst union.

The heads of this hydra party have been fitly represented here from your place. The Custom House has poured out its legions from nearly all parts of the State. Bion with four or five Deputies were on hand. But alas! for the delinquency of Frenchman's Bay and Penobscot District, not one of whom left their proper calling to come up hither. In this for old Hancock's good name we rejoice and feel a satisfied pride. E.

ELLSWORTH AMERICAN



THE NEW STEAMSHIP BANNER—Oh, long may it wave Over the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

—ELLSWORTH, ME.—

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1856

EXPLANATORY & APOLOGETICAL

Our readers must bear with us until the deluge of Messages is over. We had prepared some articles for this week's issue, and had them in type, but had to give way to other matter.

We shall notice the two Message next week, as they treat of matters which we wish our readers to examine with us.

Our Augusta correspondent, gives a good history of matters and things at the Capital.

Correspondents will be patient and forbearing. Their favors will be attended to as soon as possible. The abstract of the President's Message which we published last week, must suffice for that precious document.

From Augusta.

(Special Dispatch to the Daily Whig and Courier.)

AUGUSTA, January 9.

The coalition made the following nominations this afternoon:

Caleb R. Ayer, of Cornish, Secretary of State; James Walker of Lovell, Land Agent, Democrats.

Isaac Reed of Waldoboro, Treasurer of State; Geo. Evans of Portland, Attorney General; G. M. Wood of Gardiner, Adjutant General, Straight Whigs.

The nomination of Reed is supposed by some to be a ruse to seduce the Land Agency to Mr. Walker, which having been done Reed will decline, and A. M. Roberts will be elected.

Nominations made by the Governor this afternoon as follows:

Hancock—John R. Redman, democrat Sheriff; Warren King, dem., Register of Probate.

Washington—James Nichols, dem., Sheriff; Daniel G. Wilson, dem., Register of Probate.

Oxford—Ezekiel W. Clark, st. wg., Sheriff.

Waldo—Joseph Wheeler, Register of Probate.

Piscataquis—Willard W. Harris, dem., Sheriff; Lyman Lee, dem., Register of Probate.

Androscoggin—Lee Strickland, dem., Sheriff.

Caleb R. Ayer, dem., was elected Secretary of State, to-day.

Yours, &c. A.

—A lib of Shakespeare would have made a Milton: all poets born ever since.

—When Love finds the soul, he neglects the body, and only turns to it in idleness as an afterthought.

—Language is part of a man's character.

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CHILDREN LOVE THEM. Children suffering with the croup or whooping cough will readily take Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges when they have refused all other remedies. They are sure to effect a cure, and are sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

A Girl Fight Long Ago.

Some of the earliest notices of boxing-matches on record, singularly enough, took place between combatants of the fair sex. In a English journal of 1772, for instance, we find the following gibe of a battle thrown down and accepted:—"Challenge.—I, Elisabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Hayfield, and required satisfaction, do invite her to meet me upon the stage, and box me for three guineas; each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money is to lose the battle."

Answer.—I, Hannah Hayfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resolution of Elisabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring some blows, and from her no favors. She may expect a good thumping."

The half-crowns in the hands was an ingenious device to prevent scratching! Dr. South says—"The tale-teller and the tale-bearer should be hanged up both together, the former by the tongue, the latter by the ear."

A red-headed lover in writing to a red-headed girl, should use great care in wording his letters. The less said about "mutual flames" the better. We once knew a wedding postponed six years by similar lines to this.

SENTENCES FROM LANDOR.—The following wise and brilliant sayings are taken, without much care, from the admirable "Selections from the writings of Walter Savage Landor, edited by Hillard, and published by Ticknor & Fields—Portland Advertiser.

—Wards drive up riches in heaps, as winds drive snow, making and concealing many abysses.

—Political men, like goats, usually thrive best among inequalities.

—Love of supremacy, mis-called political glory, finds most, and leaves all, dishonest.

—Good lawyers are often bad legislators; many know perfectly what has been established, and very imperfectly what ought to be.

—If an English lawyer is in danger of starving in a market town or village, he invites another, and both thrive.

COMMITTEES, AGENTS, AND TEACHERS should put numbers 2, 3 and 4 of *Pagson, Dutton & Scribner's Combined System of Rapid Penmanship* into all their schools. Those who have had much experience in teaching will see at a glance the practical and systematic arrangement of the copies, which are lithographed in the best style of the art, at the head of each page, exactly resembling the easy, uniform and rapid handwriting of the authors. 3 and 4 are so arranged as to embrace all the practical parts of the entire series (of 8 books), containing, (together with business figures and principles), small and capital letters and words beginning with each alphabetically, closing with sentences; thus perfectly adapting them to the use of District schools where only a limited time each year is devoted to the practice of penmanship and saving the expense of the entire series, and the frequent change of style of the learners who follow a different hand with every change of teachers.

We copy the above notice from an exchange.

We heartily recommend these Books to the public and particularly to those who are interested in the instructions of youth School committees, teachers and parents. J. B. Osgood has them for sale. Give him a call and examine for yourself how he will be happy to show any one the Books and point out their merits.

How England is Warmed

In noticing Lieutenant Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea," an English Review thus illustrates the benefit which the climate of England derives from the Gulf stream. Those who heard the lectures of Prof. Guyot will read the extract with peculiar interest.

"Modern ingenuity has suggested a well known method of warming buildings by means of hot water. Now, the North western parts of Europe are warmed, in an exactly similar manner by the Gulf stream. The torrid zone is the furnace; the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, the boilers; the Gulf stream, the conducting pipe; from the bank of Newfoundland to the shores of Europe is the great hot air chamber, spread so as to present a large surface. Here the heat, conveyed into this warm air chamber of mid ocean, is taken up by the prevailing west winds, and dispensed over our own and other countries, where it is so much required.

Such, in short, is the influence of the Gulf stream upon our climate, that Ireland is clothed in robes of evergreen grass; while in the very same latitude on the American side of the Atlantic, is the frost-bound coast of Labrador. In 1842, the harbor of St. John's Newfoundland, was closed with ice so late in the season as June; yet the port of Liverpool two degrees further north, has never been closed by frost in the severest winter."

The Luplander cultivates barley in a latitude which in every other part of the world, is doomed to perpetual sterility. The benefit thus conferred on our country by the Gulf-stream is a remarkable accident in our condition. It obviously depends upon the Gulf-stream of Mexico continuing to be a gulf, which, however, it might easily cease to be. A subsidence of the Isthmus of Panama to the extent of a couple of hundred feet—and such subsidence have taken place in geological

times all over the world—would allow the equatorial current of the Atlantic to pass through into the Pacific, instead of being reflected back to our coasts. Britain would then become a Labrador, and cease to be the seat of a numerous and powerful people."

Commenting on this, the Musical World says—"We begin to think we are very good to allow our Gulf of Mexico to officiate as tea-kettle to these Brits, and it certainly will be a serious question, whether, in case they presume to interfere with 'manifest destiny' as regards the island of Cuba, it would not be advisable, especially as we have more 'navies' than soldiers—to cut through the Isthmus of Panama, let the Gulf-stream flow into the Pacific Ocean, and thus freeze and starve them into good behavior."

THE GAINES CASE.—The New Orleans Delta of Dec. 15th, in noticing the decision in the celebrated case of Myra Clark Gaines, which has been announced by telegraph, after alluding to the extraordinary tenacity and energy displayed by Mrs. Gaines in prosecuting her claims for twenty five years, makes the following remarks:

"The great event of yesterday has caused a pause in this remarkable struggle. These astonishing labors and sacrifices have at last reached their ultimatum, and the long foiled petitioner and heroic suppliant for justice may clasp her bosom the vindication, by the very highest authority, of the justice and rights of her claims."

The last will of Daniel Clark, charged to have been destroyed—the will of 1813, recognizing the legitimacy of Myra Clark Gaines, and creating her his universal legatee, has been ordered by the Court of last resort, in this State, to be admitted of probate and executed. The effect of this mandate will be to give Mrs. Gaines the very highest title to one of the largest estates in the United States—an estate of millions. The property involved in this litigation consists mostly of sugar plantation, and of some of the best city property. It is generally held by wealthy persons. The city of New Orleans has sold, with full warranty a large portion and will be liable therefore.

What is ours, even to life, is hers, we love; but the secrets of our friends, imparted in confidence, are not ours.

Affection, like Spring flowers, break through the most frozen ground at last; and the heart which seeks for another heart to make it happy, will not seek in vain.

In a woman, an ounce of heart is worth a pound of brains.

ENGINE CO. No. 1.—This company have just received a splendid new Engine built by Hunneman & Co. Boston. The Co. are indebted to the liberality of a portion of our citizens, with their own contributions, for this splendid specimen of the handy work of Hunneman & Co. It has been paid for by private subscription the town having very liberally expended a large sum, the past season in purchasing a new Engine for Co. No. 2, and for new hose for both Engines.—We have now two as good fire Companies as any village of size can boast of, and two Engines that are a little ahead of anything "down east" in our estimation.—A trial of the two will have to be had soon, to ascertain which of the two is really No. 1 in all the qualities that make up a superior and valuable engine.—Fine times ahead for the members, and victory will be awarded to No.—At some future time the blank will be filled up.

The Young Ladies Library Association.

The managers of this highly useful, and very worthy association, tender their thanks to its patrons, and give notice that they have just received a new supply of the choicest and latest novels and other works of recent publication.—They ask for a more liberal patronage from our citizens and invite an examination of their claims to public favor and confidence.

They have about five hundred volumes in the library and expend all the receipts in the purchase of new works.—Will the influential and the reading public lend a helping hand at this time. They also give notice that there will be a meeting for a choice of officers at the end of the year of its organization. Ellsworth Jan. 10th 1856.

PRESIDENT'S HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP II. 2 vol. Octavo. PHILIP, SAMSON & Co., Boston. 1855. For sale by MOSES HAPPE.

The History of the reign of Philip II. is the history of Europe during the last half of the sixteenth century. It begins with the abdication of his father, Charles V and terminates only with the decline of the power of Spain. The history of the reign of Philip, therefore, comprises the most eventful period of modern Europe—a period fruitful of events, and the splendid results of invention and discovery. Geographical knowledge, already enriched by the most remarkable discoveries, was still receiving its crowning triumph in the exploration of new lands, and in the founding of new colonies in this Western World. Nor was the political condition of Europe, less novel, less excited, less disturbed. Religious commotions shook the most powerful States to their foundation. The fiercest wars excited by the doctrines of

the Reformation, for a time threatened the existence of the Romish hierarchy. Northern Europe was arrayed against Southern Europe; Central Europe was torn in intestine strife; and the States most insignificant and the most powerful formed alliances, either of duty or of interest.

It was in the midst of this excitement that Charles V. abdicated in favor of his son. The grandeur and extent of his possessions, the wealth of his revenues, and, not least, the prestige of his father's name, contributed to render Philip, the most famous, as well as the most powerful Sovereign of his time.

At his accession he possessed and ruled in Europe, the United Kingdoms of Aragon and Castile, and Navarre; Naples, Sicily and the Duchies of Milan, and Franche Compe, the Netherlands; in Africa, Tunis, Oran, the Cape Verde, and Canary Isles; in America, Peru, Mexico, New Spain, Chili, and of the West Indies, Cuba, &c. To trace to their origin the causes which wrought the fall and ruin of this Splendid Empire, not less than to portray, with picturesque vividness and truth the ordinary events of the life of the Sovereign is the task Mr. Prescott proposed to himself. And he may well congratulate himself upon the richness of materials at his command. Until very recently all government documents relating to the Spanish monarchy have been rigidly guarded from public inspection; and to Mr. Prescott alone has been awarded the honor, first to make use of those invaluable manuscripts.

The most rapid examination of these volumes will not fail to convince one of the great value of this documentary evidence.

The reader feels that no fact is presented without its proof; that no speculation is hazarded, except it rest upon unquestioned observation and careful comparison and reflection.

In the present volumes the historian brings down the narrative to the death of Isabella third wife of Philip. The chapters on the suppression of the revolt of the Netherlands and the wars against the Ottoman Empire (if we may be permitted the comparison) constitute the most brilliant, as well as the most elaborate disquisition and narration.

We propose to speak more at length of these valuable histories at some future time.

Meanwhile we would commend them to the perusal of any one.

The Committee have made arrangements with J. B. Osgood to furnish the Shawm for Mr. Bretts singing school at the lowest price possible.

Serious Accident.

MR. LEVI WEAVER of this town, while walking up Maine street to his residence on Monday evening, about half past 9 o'clock, slipped upon the ice with a keg of butter in his arms, and fractured his leg in a most shocking manner.

It was badly broken at the lower third of the thigh, and also at the upper third of the femur about three inches below the knee. Drs. McAllister & Harding, were called, reduced the fracture, and applied an apparatus, which renders Mr. Weaver comparatively comfortable, and it is hoped that he will soon recover.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From William Johnson, Hancock street, well known throughout the New England States as an extensive dealer in *Basic Medicines*. Dr. HAYDEN.

Sir—From my personal knowledge of the ingredients which compose your Improved Vegetable Purgative Pills, which I know to be made of the best and most costly materials that can be procured, together with the high opinion which is entertained of their merits by those who have used them, I am safely recomended as a valuable purgative medicine, and decidedly the best pills of which I have any knowledge. I am, respectfully yours, &c. 2nd MS. WM. JOHNSON.

It is a significant fact that physicians not only prescribe G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic but take it themselves, and have already declared it to be the most safe, reliable and efficacious remedy in those cases for which it is recommended that has ever been discovered. See advertisement in another column. 2nd MS.

Consumption, with all its engendered terrors, finds an effectual barrier to its progress in G. W. Stone's Cough, Consumption and Bronchitis Elixir. It is disarmed and vanquished at once, even as old Goliath was dismayed by young King David. Let the afflicted try it, and success will be certain. 4th MS.

P. H. HARDING, M.D.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity.

Readers may be interested to know that Dr. P. H. H. has been in the office of Dr. McAllister during all the winter months of the year, except when personally engaged.

DANIEL MORTIMER, M.D., Surgeon for removing piles in the Lungs and Stomach. JOSEPH PANGLOSS, M.D., Surgeon in the Pen Hospital.

THIRTY YEARS'

OF AN OLD NURSE.

Let us see what we can do to read this advertisement in another column in this paper. 1st MS. 20

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER

The world is acquainted with the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases for the cure of Spinal complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Cholera and Fever, Burns, Scalds, Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on record in the hands of Agents.

LUNGS! LUNGS!

We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for particulars respecting the Hyaline of Dr. Curtis. It is said to be one of the most remarkable cures, for all descriptions of diseases of the lungs, ever discovered. Its virtues have been testified to by many doctors, who have obtained their knowledge by the test of all teachers—experience.

Persons suffering from diseases of the throat or lungs are, in a great majority of cases, completely cured by the use of a small bottle of Dr. Curtis's Hyaline. The Doctor's new method of treatment, the medical agent, is brought in direct contact with the diseased part, and cannot be lost, and is a beneficial effect. All druggists sell it. See advertisement in this paper.

Who sell it in the States? Hyaline is the original and only genuine article.

Among diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain cure in all cases. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from untimely graves. We mean the Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement. 4-17

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. McALLISTER has associated with him in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. P. H. HARDING, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who has had all the advantages of hospital practice for some years in Philadelphia, and for some months past has been engaged in good country practice. We propose instead of calling for one and any of the many Popular Humbugs, the eagerly sought after by the credulous, to let our workmen praise the agent in order to this, it is only necessary to give us a call, associated with disease, and we will engage to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all rational people, who wish for a scientific rational practice of Medicine and Surgery. 4-18

Acknowledgment.

A company of friends assembled at the Methodist Parsonage on New Year's Eve, and spent a few hours in cheerful social intercourse closed with appropriate devotional exercises.

During the week donations of money and valuables amounting to some eighty dollars, were received from the visitors and other citizens.

Strangers among you, sent to serve a society yet in the weakness of infancy, such proof of interest in our welfare is as gratifying as it was timely.

Our mission and our aim is to promote the well-being of this people, and while acknowledging their noble liberality we shall not fail to implore upon them the present, and eternal benediction of Heaven.

A. PRINCE.
J. N. PRINCE.

Ellsworth Jan. 7th, 1856.

MARRIAGES.

In Ellsworth, Dec. 25th by Asa McAllister Esq., Mr. Allen Goss of Ellsworth, and Miss Mary A. Atherton of Mt. Des. etc.

ELLSWORTH BANK

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a meeting for the purpose of acting on the following business will be held at their banking room on Tuesday the 26th day of the present month at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to see if the Stockholders will petition the Legislature for leave to reduce the capital stock of the Bank, and what other measures they will take in relation thereto.

To fill any vacancies that may exist in the Board of Directors. To transact any other business that may legally come before them.

A general attendance is particularly requested. Per order of the Directors, J. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Cashier. Ellsworth, Jan. 11, 1856.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Hancock & Washington Steam Navigation Company" will be held in Dodge's Hall, Sedgwick, on Tuesday, January 22nd 1856 at Eleven o'clock A. M. to act on the subject of selling the Steamer T. F. Secor, and such other business as may come before the meeting. Per order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES K. TILDEN, Clerk. Cassine January 3d 1856.

